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eternally scheme to profit at the expense of their lives and fortunes. Because of this we must hold the field, even though it be in face of difficulties and unjust accusations, for surely in so far as the cause we represent is just it will and must triumph. Herein is the encouragement for the promotion of our work throughout the whole civilized world, and more especially throughout the English-speaking lands. To this end let us all work, both individually and collectively.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. GALVANI.

LA JOLLA, CALIF., May 14.

DEAR MR. CALL:

I read carefully and prize highly each number of the *ADVOCATE* and place the views on the League and treaty it expresses among the sanest within my knowledge. I have been with Senator Knox ever since his first speech, which I heard sitting in the Senate gallery.

Sincerely yours,

BRIG.-GEN. R. H. PRATT.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.** By *Douglas Goldring*. Thomas Seltzer, New York City. Pp. 98. \$1.25.

This is one of a series of plays for a people's theater, appearing simultaneously in England, Switzerland, Germany, and this country, the series to make available at a low cost much of the radical literature of Europe. Henri Barbusse, who writes a preface for the book, says that "humanity has not yet attained to the heights of its ideals"; and in this fact he finds the source of all evil. What he means, no doubt, is the same as has been expressed by another thinker, who has said recently that the race is much farther ahead, scientifically considered, than it is when judged socially. In Goldring's opinion evidently this social betterment is to come from revolution of standards of marriage and relations between the sexes. The play is a "play of revolt," expressed in terms of satire and girding at the "conventions" of an Anglican clergyman's home. For purposes of experimental reading, to see how this radical propaganda is subtly put across to the reader, this play is excellent.

**LILULL.** By *Romain Rolland*. Boni & Liveright, New York City. Pp. 123. \$1.75.

The thirty-two woodcuts which "illustrate" this farce by the Franco-German thinker have all that "extreme breadth," boldness of draftsmanship, vivid contrast in black and white, conscious crudity, and open artistic revolt which are to be found in the pictures of radical journals of all continents at the present time.

Rolland, forsaking the tragic for a time, has turned to the comic, though in an Aristophanic vein, and he has produced another philippic against war and contemporary civilization, incidentally disillusioning such persons as retain ideals. Quite the most searching character of the book is Polichinello, who, in the course of one of his many speeches, ridicules the Society of Nations idea as usually held. He says: "Which would you like best—to be disemboweled, broiled, punctured, squashed, boiled, roasted, or (the last fashion) electrocuted? We will only draw the line, for your good, at the barbarous, the common—at submarine and stinking gases; in a word, badly bred death and uncivilized war. But you will lose nothing by that! We police war. Let us polish it, gentlemen, and re-polish it. What should we be without war? It is through war that peace has its price. And it is by means of war that we are building up in saecula per pocula the Society of Nations. For everything hangs together; follow me carefully. Without nations there could be no Society of Nations. And no nation, no war. No war, no nation. Well, then, all is very well and will be much better. Count on us. Give us a free hand. We know so well how to mix black and white, right and might, peace and war, concocting war-like peaces

and peace-bringing wars, we shall embellish nature so skillfully that you won't be able to recognize her at all." So the acrid, mordant talk runs on.

**RED TERROR AND GREEN.** By *Richard Dawson*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 265.

**IRELAND AN ENEMY OF THE ALLIES.** By *R. C. Escoufflaire*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 268.

The common aim of these two books, which it has taken some risk for the publishers to issue, is to show Americans the revolutionary character of the Sinn Fein government in Erin and its sympathy with extreme radicals throughout Europe, and indeed in Asia wherever British rule goes. Though rebuffs, recently suffered at the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions by American advocates of the Irish Republic, have somewhat chastened Sinn Fein adherents in Ireland and in the United States, the propaganda in the United States goes on, funds are still being collected, and the issue is to be carried to the polls in November. This is frankly admitted. To read the evidence in these books relative to the methods used in trying to force a separation between Ireland and Great Britain is to "get an arrest of thought," to put it mildly. Admittedly written from the Ulster and Conservative English standpoint, they at the same time provide the reader with the text of documents of great value, the testimony of which is rather shattering to American Liberals' ideas of how a nation should revolt if revolt it must. There is too much "end justifies the means" fighting on both sides in Ireland now to make defenders of universal principles of law and order happy. It has come to be a case of "dog eat dog." To the average American Sir Edward Carson seems as pernicious as De Valera.

**PAN-AMERICANISM: ITS BEGINNINGS.** By *Joseph Lorne Lockey*. The Macmillan Company, New York City. Pp. 467, with bibliography and index. \$5.00.

This book is the fruit of research work done in Columbia University under the direction and with the counsel of Prof. John Bassett Moore. It is as replete with information as the author could make it by reference to the historical collections in this country, one of which, that of the Hispanic Society of New York City, is specially rich in newspapers.

The author in this volume hints at two others to follow. In this one he covers the period when the nations of Latin-America had a continental solidarity. Common traditions of revolt from Spain, common perils from Nature and common difficulties in experimenting with republicanism naturally tended to create continental solidarity. With this era this volume deals. Later came a time of particularism and distrust, and now we are seeing a return of the ideal of fraternal co-operation. On these distinct later phases of the evolution of the republics of the south the author intends to comment later.

Note should be made of the difficulty this author has of finding any common ground in the utterances of statesmen for defining precisely what "Pan-Americanism" is. It can be described fairly accurately, but not defined. The author has written well and copiously on the origin of the Monroe Doctrine and the reactions to it by the nations which it was formulated to protect and over which it has spread benignly. Just at this time in history all projects for anything like a league or confederation of states take on new interest; and especially worth while was Bolivar of Colombia's plan, framed in 1822, to which he tried to get the other republics to assent. It was a plan finding its crown in a system of conciliation, arbitration, and judicial decree, calling for no force and no surrender of sovereignty. One gets from this book a clear understanding of the policies of Bolivar, Canning, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams, policies that, just because they were so sensible, have, on the whole, suffered no change to this day.

**AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PEACE TREATIES.** By *Arthur Pearson Scott*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Pp. 284. \$2.00 net.

Professor Scott, of the department of history at the University of Chicago, has compiled this book for the average

reader and not for technical scholars, whether in history or international law. It assembles either the full text or summaries of the important documents and provides explanatory comments on the same. The historical part of the work is accurate as far as it goes.

**THE REBIRTH OF KOREA.** By *Hugh Heung-Wo-Cynn*. The Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati. Pp. 222, with appendices. \$1.50.

The author is a Korean graduate of the University of Southern California, now principal of one of the Methodist schools in Seoul. He sets forth the "patriotic" side of the controversy with Japan, and gives a clear account of the special perils that Christian missions and missionaries have had to face. The book is one of the most moving records of assertion of right by a conquered people that modern history can furnish. Told in other ways corroborative of this narrative and brought to the attention of the Federal Council of Churches of the United States, the general attack has had its share in forcing reforms in government from the Tokio government. Officialdom did not dare to let the public opinion of the world center disapprovingly any longer upon Korean effort to Japonify a more ancient people. The situation was fast becoming an international scandal owing to practices described in this book. Something had to give way. New Korea is in civilian governors' hands; and nominally, at least, the effort to make Japanese out of Koreans by use of repression has ceased. If this Korean educator is still somewhat skeptical about the sincerity of the pledges, it is not surprising in view of what he has seen and suffered.

**AN IRISHMAN LOOKS AT HIS WORLD.** By *George A. Birmingham*. George A. Doran, New York City. Pp. 307.

As the author of clever fiction about Ireland, this cleric of the Protestant persuasion has given delight to a large circle of American readers. In this book he drops his pen-name and settles down to a serious discussion of Irish politics, religion, culture, education, social stratification, and future history. He distributes his condemnation without fear or favor; hence it is one of the best books on the island and its problems that is available for information of the man who cannot go to Dublin, Cork, and Belfast and see for himself how intricate the problem is. No solution, answer, or scheme is given by the author when he comes to sum up. Indeed, he hints that constitutions and politics, revolutions, constructions, and reconstructions matter very much less than the world thinks they do. He would have the Irish people concentrate more on a form of education that makes men, a process that goes on continuously from the cradle to the grave. In short, he is a person who stresses character-building more than State carpentry. But he writes acutely, wittily, and discursively about matters that other folks usually grow solemn in debating; hence the charm of the book.

**"BARBAROUS" SOVIET RUSSIA.** By *Isaac McBride*. Thomas Seltzer, New York City. Pp. 155, with valuable appendices giving the text of documents of state. \$2.50 net.

This is a friendly report on conditions seen with his own eyes by an American journalist, and also is valuable for its reports of interviews with Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, and Gorky. Like all other books on the subject, it has to be read with the personal equation in mind and the political and economic preferences of the author kept in view. To write dispassionately and objectively about Russia and its revolution seems to be beyond the power of any non-Russian at the present time. Keeping this fact in mind, the book has its merits; and especially is this so of its appendices. They give the text of papers which can be analyzed in the light of the world's past political experience and form a register of new ideas and ideals in government which have come to stay and with which the world has to reckon. Mr. McBride does not deny that Soviet Russia has both seemed and been "barbarous" on occasions, and he is not a naïve thinker who expects a revolution to be a rose-water affair. On the other hand, he shows that in many of its policies the Lenin gov-

ernment is far ahead of western Europe in providing for education and recreation for the masses, and that much that has been done in the way of use of force has been compelled by the tactics of enemies who hate the social aims the Russians are fighting for.

**OUR GREAT WAR AND THE GREAT WAR OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS.** By *Gilbert Murray*. Thomas Seltzer, New York City. Pp. 85.

This lecture by the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford is a study of the criticism passed on the war party at Athens by their contemporaries. Do his best to be icily, coldly critical, nothing that this humanist might write at such a time on such a theme could lack sidelights on the war through which he has passed and about which he has written so much more sanely than most of his countrymen, just because he has had an historical perspective and knows the past as well as the present of the race. For he is of the school of writers on history and literature who use the constructive imagination, but who also know that they cannot imagine effectively without the use of their own experiences. He has no patience, as he says in this book, with those savants who suppose that man can attain truth "by some sure mechanical process without ever committing himself to the fallible engine of his own personality." Consequently he proceeds to show how the personal equation shaped the judgments of historians, Greek and modern, upon great figures in the Peloponnesian war; Cleon, for instance. He was a "blood-thirsty sans-culotte" to Passow; a pure demagogue to Mitford; a much-abused radical to Grote, and is now rated as a leader in a great social and economic movement by Ferrero and Zimmern, who write all history from the economic, determinist standpoint. As for Professor Murray, he is content with Thucydides' judgment, namely, that Cleon was "the most violent of the citizens and at that time most persuasive to the multitude."

The implication of this line of argument by the Oxford classicist is that most of the judgments of men upon men have to be discounted in the light of the time in which they lived, the social caste to which they belonged, the interests which suffered or gained by the conduct of the men they condemn or praise. Parties and persons in ancient Athens and Sparta when their great war came exhibited precisely the same lines of class cleavage, pacificism, sympathy with their state's foes, that we have seen. There was a Peace-by-Negotiation party led by Nicias and a Knock-Out-Blow party led by Cleon. Upon this dispute and its consequences Professor Murray comments: "Providence, unusually indulgent, vouchsafed to both parties the opportunity of proving they were right."

In few books of the hour dealing with "the war" and with war in general is there crowded into so few pages so much comment that provokes thought, and that not always of a winsome or soporific kind. It is refreshing reading after the innumerable tomes now appearing dealing with war finance, war economics, reparations, settlement of debts, and emphasis on the material conditions of a wracked world. You are brought up face to face with some of those "constants" of humanity which Moses, Jesus, and Kant knew in their day, but which nineteenth century man, with his adoration of science and wealth, overlooked. Humanity is now paying the price of this bowing down to idols.

**TOUCH AND GO.** By *D. H. Lawrence*. Thomas Seltzer, New York City. Pp. 103. \$1.25.

A play written for the People's Theater series by an author whose reputation as poet and as a story-writer has given him considerable "vogue" in "advanced" British and American literary circles. The play has to do with conditions in a British colliery town and the clash between capital and labor. The author is deft in dialogue, has considerable skill in creating "characters," and he preaches a theory of social relations which indicates that he is not a lover of the arbitrary authority and brutality of the labor leaders any more than he is of the craft and autocracy of the capitalists. He senses the tragedy as well as the disaster of the economic war.